

The National Republican

A Republican newspaper, whose editorial columns are devoted to national, political, and local matters, all subjects being viewed from a broad liberal party standpoint and treated independently without regard to favor to persons or factions.

The editorial page is vigorously and uncompromisingly Republican; the news columns are as unbiassedly independent.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN. EIGHT PAGES, \$1.25 A YEAR.

Many of the space of the weekly edition of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be given up to the News of the Capital, but there will be in addition miscellaneous matter of general interest. Each issue will contain: Full and careful reports of the proceedings of Congress in its sessions.

Appointments by the President. Executive messages and all interesting news from the departments. Abstracts of all laws passed. Treaties with India and foreign nations.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Washington, D. C. Amusements. NATIONAL.—Mr. J. K. Emmet. FORMS.—"Confusion."

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1884.

LANGSTON, the murderer, is still at large.

TURN on the light.

PHILADELPHIA raised \$22,030.44 for the sufferers by the floods in the west.

THE more sedate members of the New York stock exchange are trying to discourage the practice of "basing" new members.

THE records of the health offices are public property. There is no good reason why they should be closed to the press. Let the light be turned on the pages.

MR. ABRAHAM S. HEWITT, in response to an inquiry from the chairman of the recent convention of sheepowners at Denver, says that he is opposed to duties on raw materials "in any branch of business."

THE Mexican Central railway, finished last week, cost to construct an average of \$24,490 per mile. It runs through a country presenting as many difficulties to surmount as in the case of any of our transcontinental lines. In view of the fact that the latter pay roundly, with an average indebtedness of over \$60,000 per mile, it seems that the Mexican line ought to prove a profitable enterprise.

TURN on the light.

THERE is a great boom for Thiden in Georgia. It was a Georgia editor whom Mr. Thiden recently commissioned to say that he was not a candidate. Following close upon the publication of this interview comes the declaration of a number of the leading Georgia democrats that they are determined to have Mr. Thiden for their candidate. A strange paradox attaches to Mr. Thiden's candidacy—he grows strong as he declines.

SECRETARY FOLGER says there are employees in the treasury department who have rendered long and faithful service whose places might be filled by younger and more efficient men, but he is reluctant to make the change. We do not know what theory the civil service commissioners hold with regard to superannuated government employees, but the kind-hearted people of the country will find no fault with Secretary Folger for refusing to turn them out.

SENATOR DON CAMERON will come home some time in the pleasant month of May. And yet our western and southern exchanges are regaling their readers with exciting accounts of the racket his return last week caused among the Pennsylvania politicians. About the first of April they will discover they have been forcing greatness upon the modest commercial citizen who signs his name J. D. Cameron who landed on our shores a few days ago.

EVEN Prince Bismarck's enemies in this country will be glad to learn that his latest biographer, Dr. Moritz Busch, that he has emancipated himself from the religious skepticism which has taken hold of so many of the great minds of Germany. Dr. Busch says: "He (Bismarck) has arrived at a time when he may simply be defined as a deeply religious man, who believes firmly in God, in a divine dispensation, and in a personal continuance after death; who derives his sense of duty from his faith, but lays little stress on dogma, will hear nothing of intolerance, and has no strong desire for priestly edification."

TURN on the light.

It is not often that a charitable gift goes a begging for somebody to accept it; but this seems to be the fate of the money earned at the so-called "charity ball" in Philadelphia some weeks ago. In order to make the ball a success the managers advertised that a certain percentage of the receipts would be divided between the Presbyterian and Episcopal hospitals. This was done without consultation with the managers of either institution. The ball was a great financial success, and something like \$3,000 was apportioned from the receipts to the two hospitals. The Presby-

terians promptly declined to accept the money. The managers of the Episcopal hospital received the gift, but a large number of the clergy and laity desire that it should be returned to the donors. Rev. B. A. Edwards, rector of the Church of St. Mathias, preached a sermon on the subject last Sunday, and declared that "were the managers of the hospital to retain the money the church would stand convicted as an abettor of the world's follies."

TURN on the light.

Let the Good Work Go On.

The police department has at last opened its records to public inspection. This is one step in the right direction, but it is a short one. There was never any reason why the public should be refused access to those records. Neither was there, nor is there, any good reason why the records of any department of the district government or the official acts of any of the district officials should be kept secret. The reform has begun in the office of the chief of police. It should have begun in the office of the district commissioners, and it ought to extend through every department. There is no more reason why the district commissioners should sit with closed doors than for the common council of New York or Philadelphia to hold secret sessions. The fullest information as to the manner in which we are governed and the way in which our money is spent is our undoubted right.

Over \$3,000,000 is expended annually in this district by and under the direction of the district commissioners. These commissioners assume the right to keep their actions a profound secret for a year. Then, after the money is all spent, they make a meager report from which we may or may not discover what they have done. The time for the citizens to know what the commissioners are doing is when they are doing it. Then, if the commissioners are extravagant, impracticable, or dishonest, objection can be made to their course. Objection can be made with such force that no commissioner dare disregard it. In every other great city in the nation the meetings of city councils are open to everybody and the proceedings are reported fully in the newspapers. The people are informed as well of what is proposed to be done as what is done. If the people do not like the thing proposed they say so, and the wholesome effect of public sentiment is felt in every municipal governing body except ours. It is not so in Washington.

Recently the commissioners proposed to make the most radical change in the entire system of taxation in this city. They consulted with a few leading men in several branches of business. It was only because some of those men spoke about it that newspaper reporters heard of it and gave the scheme to the public. This was a matter of the most vital interest to every citizen of Washington, yet while these star chamber sessions and conferences of the commissioners and a few business men were going on every reporter who inquired at the commissioners office for news was met with the stereotyped reply, "Nothing of interest to the public," or with the important information that a lamp-post had been ordered to be put up in front of John Smith's house, or some such valuable news. What can the commissioners be doing in these secret sessions if the matters considered are not of public interest? If public officials are considering matters of private interest the public have the right to know of that fact and to object.

All sessions of the commissioners ought to be open. Every public record ought to be accessible. If the commissioners or other officials persist in carrying on the public business in secret congress should compel them to open their doors and their books. The great evil in this district is the irresponsibility of its government to its citizens. The tendency of men in authority is to grow into a feeling that they are a law unto themselves, and to act accordingly. This tendency is intensified in a place with such an anomalous government as that ruling the District of Columbia. Men who are in their official functions the creatures of law formulate rules and make constructions outside of the law, and observe their own creations with a degree of strictness they deny to the statutes under which they hold power. The servants of the people consider themselves the masters, and spit upon those who are taxed to pay for their bread. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has nothing but words of commendation for officials who do their duty without forgetting the just rights of the citizens, but it will not cease to make war upon the petty official arrogance with which this city has been so afflicted.

TURN on the light.

Sugar Planters in Revolt.

Louisiana has a very large interest in maintaining a protective tariff. According to the census returns for 1880, she produced in the preceding year 170,700 hogheads of sugar and 11,086,548 gallons of molasses. The present production is no doubt considerably in excess of these figures. The sugar growers maintain that without a high protective duty they cannot compete with the cheap labor in the West Indies and British Guiana. They naturally oppose the Morrison tariff bill because it takes a "horizontal" slice of 29 per cent. from their profits.

A state convention of sugar planters was held last January at which was appointed a committee to come to Washington and impress upon the Louisiana delegation in congress the necessity of looking after the sugar interests, should a modification of the tariff be proposed. Another convention was held in New Orleans last Wednesday, to which the members of the committee reported verbally the result of their trip to Washington. As may be supposed, the general tone of these reports was not cheerful.

Judge Beattie, a member of the committee, said they had much difficulty in securing a hearing before the Louisiana delegation, and when they were given an audience their statements seemed to make no impression. The congressmen were told that if Louisiana would give five votes against reducing the duty on wool Ohio would give fifteen votes in favor of maintaining the duty on sugar. The Louisiana members, however, refused to enter

into any combination of this character. They seemed to be waiting for the action of the party caucuses. One of the congressmen told the committee that the putting of sugar on the free list was only a question of time, and the planters might as well prepare for it.

Not being able to get any comfort from the democratic members of the Louisiana delegation in the house, the committee called upon some of the prominent republican protectionists and presented their case. Judge Kelley told them he was a protectionist, and would stand by the sugar interest as long as he could, but if the Louisiana representatives voted to place everything else on the reduced list he would have to sacrifice sugar. All the protectionists with whom they conversed told them that there was no use of talking about protecting sugar if manufactures and other industries were not protected.

Other members of the committee corroborated Judge Beattie's report. None of them seemed to have much faith in the efforts of the democratic members of the Louisiana delegation in behalf of their interests. They all spoke highly of the courtesy shown them by Congressman Kellogg, who took pains to present them to the leading protectionists of the house, and to procure them a favorable hearing in influential quarters. As a whole the committee went away pretty thoroughly convinced that none of their own representatives, excepting Mr. Kellogg, would oppose a reduction of the tariff on other articles for the sake of saving the Louisiana sugar interests.

After hearing these reports the convention adopted resolutions declaring that the agitation of the so-called tariff reform is ruinous to the sugar industry of Louisiana, and that both sugar and rice must be protected if their production is to be continued; also, that the Louisiana senators and representatives in congress ought to favor the protection of "any and all articles of American product essential to the welfare, prosperity, and independence of our common country."

The resolutions further admonish the Louisiana delegation in congress that the duty of protecting and guarding the interests of the state "should be held superior and paramount to all party affiliations, and that representatives should obey the mandates of their constituents" rather than "the dictates of party and of party caucuses;" and that they are bound to take care of the interests of their state "first, last, and everywhere, regardless of all political necessities or requirements."

The political consequences of this uprising of the planters against the reduction of the tariff may be most important. The convention authorized its chairman to appoint a committee, to be known as "the central committee of Louisiana protected interests," to consist of two members from each parish. This committee is empowered to nominate presidential electors, and to nominate or endorse candidates for congress in the several districts who are favorable to the objects for which the committee has been organized. The New Orleans Picayune warmly indorses the movement.

TURN on the light.

Sordid Democracy.

In canvassing the merits of candidates for the presidency there is one very noticeable difference in the motives actuating the two parties. With the democrats it seems to be a sine qua non that their candidate shall be possessed of a "bar" large enough to provide for all possible needs. Tilden and Payne are to-day first and foremost of all democratic candidates. Take away the millions of the whispering reminiscence of Greystone and his name would not be mentioned. Divest Payne of his great wealth and the overshadowing millions of the Standard Oil company at his back and not a democrat would raise a hand in his behalf. Roswell P. Flower's pathetic bank account is always brought forward as a good reason, and practically the only reason, for considering his name in so exalted a connection. And, outside of Pennsylvania, Randall's main strength lies in a supposition of willingness of Tilden to make him his political heir, and spend a half million or so in his behalf. Despairing of success through a free and honest expression of popular sentiment, the democrats are preparing to hold the solid south by the shotgun and lash, while they corrupt the north by the unstinted use of money. It is a programme made more manifest each succeeding day, and one worthy of the decaying party. Happily for the country, the wealth or poverty of no republican spoken of for the presidency colors his prospect for success, nor is any one of them a conspicuously wealthy man. It is fittingly left to the democracy to rate their candidates according to their ability to furnish the means of corrupting the voter and debauching the ballot box.

TURN on the light.

MR. HOAR drew a somewhat painful picture yesterday of the suffering and misery caused by delay in settling pension claims, and introduced a resolution in the senate calling for a list of the cases that had been pending for more than two years. The remark made by Mr. Blair that "the preparation of such a list would require several months" explains the whole difficulty. The number of cases covered by the resolution would probably amount to 250,000. When the preparing of a simple list of delayed cases is a work of such magnitude as to make it almost impracticable, there is little need of inquiring why so many applicants are compelled to wait for years before their claims are finally passed upon. The examination of muster rolls and the comparing of what the claimant alleges with the hospital records is a tedious process, and yet it must be gone through with in every case with the greatest exactness in order to protect the government against fraud. The claimant must also be held to the proof required by law, and it is often his own failure to furnish the necessary proof that causes the delay.

The little scheme of the kuklux sympathizers in the house to take up and pass a bill intended to secure justice in kuklux cases in the United States courts that will always acquit was not successful. This is a

bill which the republican members of the house would do well to watch, or it may slip through some day before anybody, except its authors, comprehends its import.

Nobody ever put very much faith in the claim of Virginia against the United States for \$702,500, under the distribution act of June 25, 1836, and there will be but little disappointment over the decision of the supreme court yesterday dismissing the petition for a mandamus to compel the secretary of the treasury to deposit that sum with the state treasurer. In the opinion delivered by Justice Harlan the court holds that the distribution act created no legal obligation on the part of the United States to pay a certain sum of money to the state accepting its provisions, the object being merely to provide a temporary place of deposit for the surplus revenue until it was needed. The sum of \$37,468,858 was apportioned out among the states, but only \$28,101,914 was actually deposited, there being no available funds in the treasury at the time fixed for making the last deposit. The claim of Virginia for her share of the last installment was founded on the assumption that there now being a surplus in the treasury the secretary is bound to carry out the provisions of the act of 1836. The supreme court says that the secretary has no such authority.

TURN on the light.

THE New York Herald has found an alleged manufacturer of watchmakers' tools who says he can get along without the tariff. There is nothing in the acts of congress to prevent this anti-tariff man from selling his goods at the prices asked by foreign manufacturers if he so desires. Let him get a price list from Germany and conduct his business in accordance therewith.

MR. HENRY WATKINSON is the spokesman of the free trade wing of the democratic party. Leaders of that faction have been in conference in this city for several days. For that reason the editorial telegraphed to his journal last night is an important political production.

MR. PLUM's joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the suppression of the foot and mouth disease gave Mr. Bayard and Mr. Pendleton another opportunity of giving the senate and the country the benefit of their views upon state rights. Nevertheless, the resolution was passed.

IN no other city in the union are the records of the health boards kept secret. They must be thrown open for public inspection in Washington.

LANGSTON, the murderer, is still at large.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NATIONAL—"FRITZ" EMMET. If any one had doubted that J. K. Emmet was a favorite in this city the loud and continued applause of the large audience in the National theater last night would have dispelled that doubt. Mr. Emmet has given many versions of the adventures of "Fritz," but "Fritz in Ireland," his latest, is his best. In it are introduced, beside the great comedian and his excellent company, a baby, a \$4,000 dog, chimes, pretty scenery, and some new and catchy songs of Mr. Emmet's composition. One of them, "The Old Castle Clock," is an exceedingly pretty bit and will, no doubt, enhance the collection of street songs. The scene in the first act of an old castle is strikingly effective, while the appointments of the entire play are rich and elaborate. The company is a good and efficient one and the principal members were recalled several times.

FOUR—"CONFUSION."

Ford's was crowded to the doors last night, and no audience was ever more thoroughly entertained than this one by the rendition of "Confusion," by Mr. John Stetson's comedy company. It was confusion of the funniest kind, and the audience was in a roar of laughter from the beginning to the end of the play. A baby and a pug dog are mixed up in the most inextricable and exasperatingly funny fashion until the denouement. The company acting the play is very good, individually and collectively. Miss Gerard as Rose, the unfortunate possessor of the pug, is an English actress of much merit, and as the pretty little English wife was perfectly at home. Mr. Herbert Keely, as the supposed wronged husband, was excellent. Mr. Frank Mordant, as Christopher Blizard, made the hit. His comedy was delightful, his expressions and actions droll, amusing, and in perfect keeping with the part. Miss Rosa Cook as Lucretia was very good. Isabel Everson as Maria, the maid, and possessor of the baby, looked as sweet as possible and played her part with a nicety and grace that pleased all. John E. Ince gave another instance of his ability as a comedian. Mrs. Helen Mason, as Violet, gave a quite effective bit of acting that was pleasant and agreeable. Mr. Fred Ross, as Herbert Sunbury, married an otherwise good rendition by a jerky abruptness of speech and movement that was evidently intentional, but which we pronounce a mistake of judgment. The subordinate characters were also well rendered. "Confusion" will run all the week. A matinee to-morrow afternoon. Bronson Howard's play, "Old Love Letters," preceded the comedy, with Miss Florence Gerard and Herbert Keely in the cast. It was a pleasant little piece and was charmingly rendered.

DAKOTA DIAMONDS.

A dentist in St. Paul caused his wife to play the accordion while he pulled the teeth of a patient. He regards the use of either as a useless expense. Hannah Hamilton looked a two-pound trout the other day, and his name is already mentioned in connection with the presidency.

Ms. Langley announced that she is going back to Europe, and will remain there. Oscar Wilde says he will never visit this country again, and Tom Ochiltree has such a cold that he can't speak above a whisper. If Thanksgiving day should happen along now, we'd make a regular old fourth of July of it.

Physicians say that his perfect recovery can be secured only in a colder climate. Send him over here, and if the coolness he needs will not benefit him the government will liberally give him permission to settle in Herculaneum.

Welch, of Philadelphia, says that one of the first sights in Washington is to see a western congressman trying to lift raw opium with his knife. Did Mr. Welch ever study a western congressman's look of surprise when a barkeeper handed up a glass of water with his bath of oil?

A Call to Duty.

Editor Hutchins of the Washington Post will have to declare another estate. Here is old man Eaton, of Connecticut, a dyed-in-the-wool democrat, kicking against his own tariff bill. As one of the esteemed bosses of the democratic party, Editor Hutchins should crack his wagon whip and do his duty.

ON THE AVENUE.

Small Talk About Men and Measures. "Jim Blaine is a slick one," said an Iowa man who was holding up one of the pillars in the Willard rotunda. "He can give 'em all points in the game of politics. Just see how he is working his book for all it is worth in gathering in shooks and making votes at the same time. Why, thousand of agents are now pushing the sale of his book in all the states. And I can tell you that every man engaged in the work has been selected with especial reference to his being an enthusiastic Blaine man and a smooth, plausible talker. This whole book business was timed so that this sort of bed-rock campaign could be worked on the other candidates. When ten or twelve thousand keen, bright fellows are traveling all over the country finding out who are likely to be delegates, and working up neighborhood sentiment to influence them, their work is bound to tell at Chicago."

He was a member of the house, and as rugged a specimen as ever discolored the carpet on the democratic side with the dark brown juice of the nicotine weed. He strolled into Ford's Saturday night to see "Young Mrs. Winthrop." As the play progressed he appeared to be deeply touched by the woes of the unhappy Constance, and frequently mopped his nose to conceal his emotion. In the climax of the second act, where the mother's heart is left by the announcement of Rosie's death, and she shrieks shuddering away from her husband and kneels sobbing beside the table upon which rests the birthday doll, the actor broke up completely, and, with the tears dripping down from his grizzled whiskers, he made his way out of the theater, saying: "I wouldn't see any more of this for the best fifty acres of tobacco land in the whole state of —"

"We've got a new variety of 'em now," said the old veteran of the "Row." "We had several couple correspondents and one or two bachelors, but now something strikingly original, a gelatine correspondent." "What's that?" queried the avenue man. "Oh, a gelatine correspondent is a scribe with about two score of newspapers that he is forced to serve with Washington news over about six rival telegraph lines. Of course he can't duplicate, so his only recourse is to get up his dispatches on a typewriter and Hektograph then. The gelatine does the business, and he has a clean copy to hand up for every competing line. See?"

The question of Senator Cameron's return home is definitely settled by a letter recently received from him by Hon. M. S. Quay. In this letter, after stating that his health has been steadily improving, Senator Cameron says that he will arrive in the United States about the first week in May. It is the opinion of the senator's friends here, however, that he will be in Washington at least two weeks earlier than the date fixed in his letter.

The friends of the bonded extension bill in and out of congress are busy discussing the causes that operated to the recent defeat of their measure. One of these, who is a member of the house, said that, after careful inquiry, he was convinced that the one cause which more than anything else had contributed to awaken opposition had been the ill-adviced methods employed in having ex-members of congress and ex-government officials who were also ex-members of congress, on the floor of the house actively lobbying for the bill. The presence of these was severely commented on at the time, and several members had taken occasion to state openly, just before the effort was made to take up the bill, that while they were in favor of giving the measure a hearing they would vote against its consideration at that time because they did not care to countenance the means that had been employed for its advancement.

Bankruptcy Proceedings.

Senator Ingalls yesterday reported favorably from the committee on the judiciary, with an amendment, the bill introduced by him to compel the prosecution of proceedings in bankruptcy to a final decree. As reported, the bill provides that debtors who have heretofore instituted proceedings under the bankruptcy act of 1867, in district courts of the United States, and have not prosecuted such proceedings to a final hearing, shall, within nine months from the date of the passage of this act, prosecute their said proceedings to a final termination, and seek the advice of the court in their several matters as provided for and intended or expressed in their respective petitions filed by them in said courts, or the proceedings heretofore instituted by said debtors shall immediately, from and after the period mentioned, be null and void, and said debtors shall be liable in all respects for the entire indebtedness justly owing to them, and especially creditors at the time of commencing or instituting said proceedings under the aforesaid acts or statutes, and said creditors shall have the same legal rights and remedies as they then possessed.

It provides, however, that if any dividend or dividends shall have been since paid to said creditors by the assignee or assignees, trustee or trustees, of the said debtor's estate, the amount thereof shall be deducted from the sum originally found to be due by said debtors to their respective creditors, and that if, on application under this bill if enacted into law, the court find that it would be unjust to any party in interest to compel such final determination within the time specified in this bill, the court may extend the time to some term to be specified in the order of the court, beyond which there shall be no further delay in the determination.

Appropriation Bills.

The house committee on appropriations yesterday completed consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill. One of its clauses prohibits the head of any department or any officer of the United States from accepting volunteer services not authorized by law. The bill appropriates \$1,679,000. Among the more important items are \$750,000 for fees for examining surgeons of the pension bureau; \$400,000 for the traveling expenses of examiners of the same bureau; \$230,000 for the bureau of construction and repair in the navy department; \$105,000 for fuel, lights, and water for public buildings; \$100,000 for furniture for public buildings; \$50,000 for assistant custodians and janitors of public buildings; \$40,000 to complete the buildings at Philadelphia; \$35,000 at St. Louis; \$100,000 at Cincinnati; \$35,000 at Albany, N. Y.; \$30,000 for the marine hospital at Memphis; \$10,000 for heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus for public buildings; \$25,000 for the census; \$5,000 for the transmission of subsidiary silver coin, and \$35,000 for paying the remainder of the salary of the deceased congressmen of the forty-eighth congress to their widows. The representatives who have died are Haskell, Mackey, Cutts, Herndon, and Poole.

The discussion of the postoffice appropriation bill, it is expected, will be continued to-day. As all sections making appropriations have been passed, it is thought a final vote will be secured early in the day's session. Nearly one hundred appropriations are contained in the bill. Of this number but four were changed from the amounts as agreed upon by the committee. These changes make an increase in the appropriation of about \$500,000, the greater part of which is to be devoted to the later-carrier system.

Fiddling While Rome Burns.

Chicago News. The two democratic factions in congress are giving us the most touching performance of their hair-shirt play, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," we ever saw. And we observe with some degree of amazement that, while the grand old party is going to the bow-wows, the Washington Post fiddles away with a hilarity bordering upon fustian.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

MY LOVE, MY LOVE. My love, my love, comes over the sea: He's thinking of nothing but love and me. The wind blows high and the storm clouds sweep, But my love still comes o'er the rolling deep.

My love, my love, is nearing the shore— My lonely waiting will soon be o'er. And my loving arms, so fond and true, Shall clasp him again from the stormy sea.

A sail's in sight, but the storm winds roar; The waves lash loud on this rocky shore. And the ship that bears my love to us Is swallowed up by the heartless sea.

So pale on the sands I clasp his form: Ah! never again shall wind or storm Disturb the sleep of my love as true— He'lls, he'lls, o'er celestial blue.

—John A. Joyce. FRANCE of all European countries has the largest percentage of electors to the population, 26.35 to every 100 inhabitants; Switzerland, with 22.55, stands second; Germany third, with 20.05; Denmark fourth, with 16.16; England fifth, with 14.8.

The number of thoroughbred horses born yearly in England continually increases. In 1874 the aristocratic foals amounted to 1,638, next year 1,628, and various English breeding paddocks, and exercised their owners' hopes and fears. Last year the number had risen to 1,876, and the year before that (1882) there were 1,795.

LORD FAIRFAX is a physician and lives in the United States. He is the only nobleman who is a doctor, the professions of medicine and surgery being, for the most part, looked down upon socially in England. Lord Fairfax's brother, the Hon. Alfred Herbert, is, however, a physician. But, like the other, is said to find it more congenial to reside abroad, and lives in Paris, where he practices his profession.

The latest novelty in New York city is paper soap, which is mainly for the use of travelers. The sheets of paper, which are put up in the form of a small book of about three inches square, are coated with soap, and is said to be from just as good the regulation article, in addition to being much handier. There are fifty soap sheets in each book, costing in the aggregate about as much as an ordinary cake of soap.

The New York duke goes to buy an English home to be in the fashion. The cockney satirist explains the meaning of what the duke calls "house hunting" on his side—the letters U. S. Standenham, Esq., "On his shoulder, sir. That's why we 'old 'em so 'igh, sir. The U. S. stands for 'under and Hess for Lord Standenham, was bred 'im, sir. They holdy puts them on winners. It costs a liver at the 'Ose Guards to get the letters done, sir."

It took several days for Wall street to get over the excitement created by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Erie railroad. The believed that Mr. S. V. White, the great mogul of the road, begged fully \$2,000,000 by the squeeze. Russell Sage is the heaviest loser, and this fact seems to give old brokers the keenest delight. Mr. Sage is very indignant and the name of Mr. White has about the same effect upon him as the flouting of a criminal handkerchief has on a bull.

The roll of the British lords, temporal and spiritual, has just been issued, as is usual at the beginning of a new session of parliament. It contains the names of 522, or rather 517, peers, five of the members of the government being mentioned both in the places to which their offices entitle them and according to the dates of the creation of their titles. The youngest peers, in point of creation, are Bramwell, Fitzgerald, Atwater, Worsley, Selborne (cardinal), and Tennyson.

Mrs. R. B. HAYES has one of the finest poultry yards in Ohio. "Rutherford," she said the other day, with a severe look in her left eye, "Rutherford, have you gathered in the eggs this afternoon?" "Yes, ma'am." "Have you tied a piece of red flannel to that tree behind that tree, wanting to get before the accepted time?" "Yes, ma'am." "Have you fed the turkeys as I directed?" "Yes, ma'am." "Then you may go again and look for that gray hen that has stolen her nest; and don't you come back saying you can't find her, either."

LESSERS has a running account with sleep, taking ten or fifteen hours at a time and at another time for five or six nights. In traveling he gets none for five or six nights at a time, and sits anywhere. If he finds an agreeable companion he talks; if not, he folds his arms and goes to sleep, never waking until he reaches his destination. When he went down the other day to Chesney, near Bury, he remained in bed until he was wakened by the sound of a bell. On a voyage to Marseilles to Alexandria he slept 107 hours out of the 120 of the voyage, and then not for some days.

The agreement by which the Princess Frederica Charles, who recently left her husband because of the latter's infidelity, returned to her husband's palace, is as follows: First—The new palace, which is to be built in the style of a castle, and which is being partly rebuilt, must have two staircases, one for the princess's exclusive use. Second—The princess will take her meals separately except on official occasions, when she appears by the side of her husband. Third—Her horses, carriages, and servants cannot be controlled at any point except by her husband. The princess is quite broken down in health.

The Japanese women advertise the number of their hairs by the arrangement of their hair. Girls from 9 to 15 wear their hair in a lock around the head, describing a half circle around the head, the forehead being left free, with a curl at each side. From 15 to 20 the hair is dressed very high on the forehead and put up at the back in the shape of a fan or a butterfly, with interlacings of hair. From 20 to 25 the hair is colored black. Beyond 20 a woman twists her hair round a shell pin placed horizontally at the back of the head. Widows also designate themselves, and whether they desire to marry again.

The Swan and Land Cattle company is perhaps the largest cattle owner in America. Started in 1879 the company has grown and passed through numerous changes until now the capital employed is \$8,000,000. A. H. Swan, the general manager, is in charge. The company has a herd of 100,000 head of cattle, and is attending the annual meeting of the board of directors, when the advisability will be considered of increasing the capital to \$10,000,000. The number of cattle now owned by the company is 110,000, length of range 150 miles, with average width of fifty, making about 35,000 acres of cattle lands; \$500 to 10,000 horses are shipped annually.

RAILROAD communication will soon knock over any fancy ideas we may entertain in regard to Mexico. Speaking of Mexican women, a traveler says that the daughters of the wealthy pass their lives in vacuity; those of the poor are half fed and half dressed, and nearly all look hungry and badly developed. In any case they are completely without shape. The health of the lower classes of women is wretchedly poor. A plump, healthy woman is a rarity. The picture so often seen on the cigar boxes of a beautiful senorita, swinging in voluptuous languor in a hammock, is a pictorial fraud. The average Mexican senorita is so feeble that she would break her neck getting into a hammock.

YULUK OSMAN, a Syrian brigand, pretended contrition for his misdeeds and was pardoned by the governor of Smyrna, who commissioned him as an officer of the sultan to war against his old comrades. The brigand, however, failed to carry out his promises and returned to his evil ways, introducing a system of blackmail by means of his Turkish commission. But he was caught at last. Invited to a conference at Smyrna, Osman arrived with a band of fourteen followers, who, with their chief, were massacred after an apparently friendly reception at the governor's house. They did not die unresisting. Surprised in the governor's house, they were courted by a force of eighty soldiers, the fourteen brigands and their chief fought to the very last. Yuluk Osman and six of his retainers were killed, four wounded.

Says a fashion article: Gentlemen will no longer bow their toes up in a half-inch of width, the median broad toe having the preference. The box-toed shoe has taken a step to the rear, and the heel-lined toe has taken its place. This will remove the stubby look from the foot. The imitation lace shoe, with patent leather, lining, and small eyelets, is drawing to the front. It is good looking and easy to walk in. The only style of the season will be the cambrus button and lace. The lace shoes, which will have blue or green buttons, and small eyelets, are a shoe of good appearance, and also made to be very easy on the foot. The pointed shoes will not be worn at all. This shoe has had the shortest run of any style yet introduced. Boots are fast going off the boot and shoe firm's lists. There is hardly one pair sold now to 100 pairs of shoes.